

Del., Lack. and Western R.R.

Newark and Bloomfield Branch.

TO NEW YORK.

Leave Glenridge—6.06, 7.17, 7.54, 8.30, 9.17, 10.37, 11.58, a.m., 12.43, 1.43, 3.32, 4.42, 5.27, 6.13, 6.57, 8.18, 9.43, 11.08 p.m., 12.37 a.m.

Leave Bloomfield—6.08, 7.19, 7.56, 8.32, 9.19, 10.38, 11.59, a.m., 12.44, 1.44, 3.34, 4.44, 5.29, 6.15, 6.59, 8.20, 9.45, 11.09, a.m., 12.39 a.m.

Leave Wateressing—4.16, 5.21, 5.58, 6.21, 6.43, 11.41 a.m., 12.49, 1.48, 3.38, 4.46, 5.11, 6.18, 7.02, 8.25, 9.48, 11, 12 p.m., 12.41 a.m.

*Does not stop at Newark.

FROM NEW YORK.

Leave Barclay Street—6.31, 7.20, 8.10, 9.30, 10.30, 11.15, 12.00, 1.45, 3.40, 4.30, 5.50, 6.50, 7.10, 8.30, 10.00, 11.30 p.m.

Leave Newark for Bloomfield—6.40, 7.15, 7.50, 8.41, 10.16, 11.50, a.m., 1.13, *1.53, 2.44, 4.13, 5.43, 6.53, 7.48, 8.48, 10.30 p.m., 12.08 a.m.

*Saturdays only.

North—Leave Christopher street 5 minutes later than time given above.

NOCTURNE.

Soft night with the touch of a lover

Is waking the universe;

The forces of nature in chorus;

A thousand responses reharse.

The pale moon shining in heaven;

Draweth in rapture the main;

The stars going together,

Join in love's sweet strain.

The warm night breeze whisper;

Gently impinges the sea;

The earth feels love's heart beating;

And tremble in ecstasy.

Then all to my soul speaking;

Quiet and dumb I lie;

And yet though my lips are silent,

Flesh my heart reply.

—Adelaide E. Knapp in Godey's Lady's Book.

Value of a Red Cent.

"Are any of the cents valuable?" Mr. Richard Coggin was asked. "The date that is usually considered most valuable," he replied, "is the 1799; but the highest price I ever knew to be paid for one was for an 1804. It was a fine specimen—a bright red. Then, unless a coin has been scored or treated with vinegar, shows that it is uncirculated, just as it came from the mint. An old dealer can tell in a moment when a coin has been 'doctor'd.' People sometimes speak of anything that is not worth much as 'not worth a red cent,' but if that cent happens to be of a rare date its redness is \$50 in its owner's pocket. This coin brought \$205. I think it was the highest price ever paid for a United States cent."

Hunting Rapids in Canada.

The running of rapids is the climax of the voyageur's adventurous life. Even the most experienced voyageur changes color with excitement when he feels the canoe crouch and spring, sway and dart over the first swells of a rapid. The voyageurs that I have known all possessed keen observation, a cool judgment, and a decisive turn of mind. In a small canoe of, say twelve feet, without much load, a man alone will kneel on the bottom about one-third of her length from the stern, and paddle down a rapid pretty well. But the typical crew in an eighteen foot canoe consists of a captain in the bow and a helmsman in the stern. —O. H. Furnham in Harper's Magazine.

Supply of Artesian Wells.

A striking confirmation of the theory that the waters of the artesian wells has been observed at Tous, where the water, spouting with great velocity from a well 10 meters in depth, brings up, together with fine sand, fresh water shells and seeds in such a state of preservation as to show that they could not have been more than three or four months on their voyage. Some of the wells of the Wadi Ria have also ejected fresh water mollusks, fish and crabs, still living, which, moreover, have made a still more rapid transit. —Professor A. Dabous in Popular Science Monthly.

Woman's Rights Asserted.

Every seat in the street car was occupied, when a shrill whistle sounded through the gathering gloom. The car stopped and a lady entered. She was decidedly of a mannish type of womanhood, but was an ardent defender of the divine rights of her sex, and without waiting for the offer of a seat, jabbed the point of her umbrella into the side of the nearest gentleman and cried: "Seat, sir." —Detroit Free Press.

Mistrusted Her Doll.

A little girl who made too much noise in the early morning in her sick mother's room was put out of the house, soon after a miserable old rag doll, of which she was fond, was tossed out to her. This was the "straw" that did it. Snatching up her beloved and hugging it tightly in her arms, with streaming eyes, she sobbed out to her grandma: "I wouldn't be tired, but what has Judy done?" —Boston Globe.

Eskimo Mourning Customs.

All the Eskimos are superstitious about death, and, although they hold festivals in memory of departed friends, they will generally carry a dying person to some abandoned but to drag out his days in hunger and neglect. After the death of a husband or wife the survivor—among the coast tribes, at any rate—cuts the front hair short and fasts for twenty-five days. —Chambers' Journal.

A World of Misery.

Tramp (to fussy old gentleman). Will you give me ten cents, sir? I'm starving. Fussy Old Gentleman (producing a bill). Dear me, starving. Can you change \$1? Tramp—Yes, sir.

Fussy Old Gentleman (pocketing the change)—Dear, dear, starving! Bless me, but this world is full of misery!—The Epoch.

The Old Doctor's Opinion.

Good old Dr. C., on leaving a patient on evening, gave his opinion of her case in the following words: "I am in the slow, steady manner for which he was noted: 'Madam, in the morning you will be better, or you will be worse, or you will remain as you are.'—"Harper's Magazine.

Theory Regarding Migration.

The earliest records of the Aryan race taught that the migrations of various peoples of remote antiquity were brought about by the gradual increase of cold in the northern regions, and the theory has received the support of some of the most eminent of modern philologists. —Globe-Democrat.

Ancient Porphyry Quarries.

An Englishman has discovered the ancient porphyry quarries, where the Romans obtained the stones used in their famous buildings. The quarries are ninety-six miles from the Nile and 3,050 feet above the level of the sea. —New York Tribune.

A Youthful Epicure.

Small Bay (near the window of restaurant)—Dear smelt! dash soup. Jimmy. Hain't dat fine?

Jimmy (holding his nose)—I ain't smelt' no soup terday, it's 'spile me appetite fer de roas' chickin'. —Life.

Will blizzards in Dakota produce an earlier toadless finerless noselss race?

History of Honiton Lace.

Honiton lace has a curiously checkered history, with many fluctuations. It is said to have been first introduced by the Flemings, who took refuge in England to escape the persecutions of the Duke of Alva. Many Flemish names are still to be found in the neighborhood of Honiton, namely, Stocker, Murch, Maynard, Trump, etc. In 1660 there was such a demand for it that France thought it necessary to issue a royal ordinance prohibiting that a mark should be affixed to any lace imported. England had two types of lace, Honiton in 1756 and 1767 gave the first check to its production. Queen Adelaide tried to revive it after twenty years of severe depression by ordering a skirt made of sprigs, copies of natural flowers, commencing with the initials of her name; for a very debased and hideous pattern of had come in. This does not seem to have produced a great revival of the trade, and when our present queen required her wedding lace it was found difficult to provide the workers, but eventually a dress worth £1,000 was made at the small fishing village of Beer.

The English royal family has been most constant patrons of Honiton lace, and has done immense good in keeping the trade alive. We end by quoting a few quiet words from "Puffin's Devotional Writings," which sum up the idea for the revival: "Hereby many children who otherwise would be burdensome to the parish prove beneficial to their parents. Yea, many lame in their limbs, and impotent in their arms, if able in their fingers, gain a livelihood thereby; not to say that it saveth many thousands of pounds yearly formerly sent over seas to fetch lace in Flanders." —Saturday Review.

A Somnambulist's Feast.

A young gentleman of my acquaintance is walking about just now with what at first sight looks like a very bad case of sore throat. He carries his head twisted over his port shoulder and moves it as cautiously as if he thought the hinged were insecure. This is one of a number of persons I count among his business friends in contact with many people every day. They usually ask him what is the matter, but such a question extracts nothing further than a grunt and the volunteered information that if he were not very busy he would be at home. This is a hint not to both him, and I didn't. I got the story from another source. He is newly married to a charming young lady, and this, and the fact that he is yet young in the legal profession, and still feels remorse, tends to disturb his mind so that his slumbers are not very sound.

The other evening the bride was awakened by hearing a noise. A light was dimly burning, and by means of it she could see a tall, white figure standing on the footboard of the bed. She was going to see who was who, when she recognized her husband. "Charlie," she cried, "what are you going to do?" "I think I'll take a dive, my dear," said he. And he did. He made a beautiful dive from the footboard of the bed into a Persian rug a few feet away. It took a long time for his wife to make him believe this story. He puts in most of his spare time now reading a book entitled "How to Cure Somnambulism." —Brooklyn Eagle.

New Varieties of Lilies.

There is a pretty Chinese fancy connection with these flowers, to the effect that if they blow in the wind, it will tell the owner of them who will live throughout the year. I was curious to know how many different kinds of lilies they have in China, and, chattering with the chief clerk of the state department on the subject, he kindly sent me the next day a roll of no less than twenty-five different kinds of lilies, hand painted in the natural color upon fine rice paper. Many of these are quite unknown in this country, while others are familiar.

The Chinese such lilies given names as hagako, a beautiful scarlet flower; rha, a small white blossom; tepo, which is like the Bermuda ascension lily; sinato, a golden tiger lily; asacima, a small red lily; yama, a large white lily, the petals spotted with brownish red; takagima, a double yellow lily; bebe sugi, a large, highly decorated flower, the long white petals striped with magenta; koke, a purple lily; sira kanoko, a white tiger lily, and yaiteko, a tiger lily three times doubled! It will be seen from this that there are possibilities for florists in the direction of the development of new varieties of lilies which have not yet been seen in this country. —Fuller Walker in Harper's Magazine.

The failure to this last year.

A striking confirmation of the theory that the waters of the artesian wells has been observed at Tous, where the water, spouting with great velocity from a well 10 meters in depth, brings up, together with fine sand, fresh water shells and seeds in such a state of preservation as to show that they could not have been more than three or four months on their voyage. Some of the wells of the Wadi Ria have also ejected fresh water mollusks, fish and crabs, still living, which, moreover, have made a still more rapid transit. —Professor A. Dabous in Popular Science Monthly.

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